

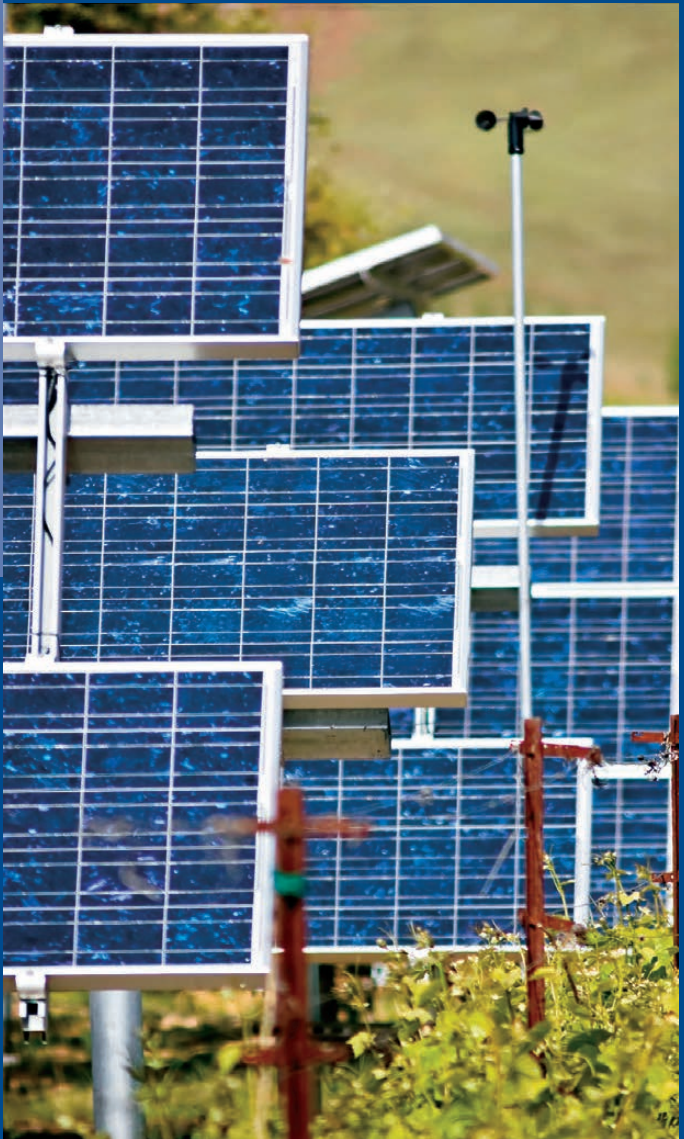
6

Science Standard
6.6.a.



Dictionary

California Education and the Environment Initiative



Energy: It's Not All the
Same to You!

Dictionary

B

benefit

The gain or improvement resulting from an action.



byproduct

Something produced when something else is made or consumed.



C

conserve

To use a resource in such a way that it is not wasted, lost, or damaged.





conversion

The process of changing one form of energy to another, such as the conversion of chemical energy to heat and light when fuel is burned.



cost

The amount of money, time, or effort required to achieve a goal.

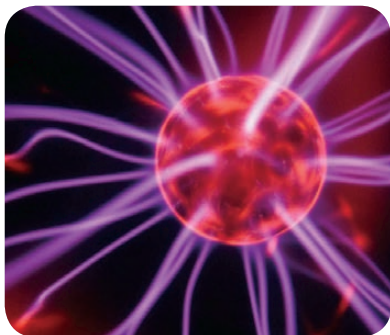


efficiency

Operating with the least possible waste of energy, material, time, or effort.

electricity

A flow of energy from the movement of charged particles known as electrons.



emissions

Materials, such as gases or other matter released during a process, such as manufacturing or transportation.



energy

The capacity to do work or the source of power to do work.





generate

To produce or create, such as producing electricity from fuel.

G



mitigate

To reduce or balance out the change resulting from another action, such as restoring habitat in one area to balance out a loss of habitat in another.

M



natural systems

The parts, processes, and cycles in an environment, and the interactions among plants, animals, and other organisms with their environment.

N

P

power plant

A place where energy is converted into another form, such as heat into electricity.



R

radioactive

A material that releases energy in the form of radiation.



renewable resource

A natural resource that is naturally replenished at a rate comparable to the rate at which it is consumed by humans.





utility company

A company that provides electricity, water, or communication services.

U



Climate change

A long-term significant change in the weather patterns of an area.



Commercial

Connected with business, industry, or trade, and generally operated for a profit.

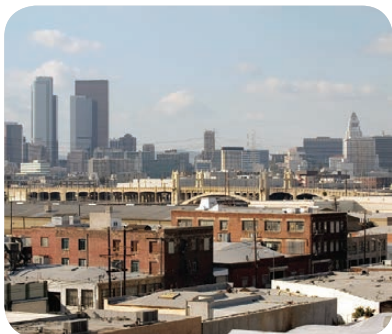


Extracting

The act of removing natural resources from their natural origin or separating a metal from ore.

Industrial

Related to the production of goods, such as manufacturing, mining, and processing ore, and chemicals.



Life-cycle assessment

A study of how extracting, processing, and using energy and other natural resources can affect the environment.



Petroleum products

The products derived from crude oil.





Residential

Related to places people live, such as houses, apartment buildings, motels, and other living areas.



Transportation

The act of carrying or moving people or things from one place to another.

Unit Title: **Energy: It's Not All the Same to You!**

Grade: **6**

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